

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 31, 1861.

N. 167.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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The Frankfort Commonwealth.
A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

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In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broke up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

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August 8, 1860.

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Oct. 24, 1860-w&t&wly.

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ALL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

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THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&t&wly.

LYSANDER HORD,
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PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

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OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of

the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties

Jan. 5, 1858-th.

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PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in

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PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

Oct. 28, 1853.

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May 6, 1857-th.

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DR. J. G. KEENON,

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zens of the town and vicinity.

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ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
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May 23, 1859-th.

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HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully re-

cived.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

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GRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old—

sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE,

which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never

been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next

spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN

JENNETS, of different ages.

Good bargains will be given.

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WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND

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brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [See 21] GRAY & TODD'S.

JAMES SIMPSON JOHN L. SCOTT.
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
hereof occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L.
SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership
in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at
Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully

refer to all persons who have known him, either

at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or
more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of

Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to him in his published

works.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 29th.
The Advance of an Army into Western Virginia—Maj. Gen. McClellan's Address to the Citizens and Soldiers.

On Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock, Gen. McClellan received information that two bridges had been burned near Farmington, on the B. & O. R. R., and that arrangements had been made to burn the others between that point and Wheeling. The General had been making arrangements to move on Grafton in force, but this intelligence caused him to hasten his movements. He returned at once to Cincinnati and issued telegraphic orders for an advance. The column was directed to move from Wheeling and Bellaire, under the command of Col. B. F. Kelley, 1st Virginia Volunteers; another from Marietta, on Parkersburg, under Col. Stedman, 14th Ohio Volunteers. These officers were directed to move with caution, and to occupy all the bridges, etc., as they advanced. At midnight of Monday, the rebels evacuated Grafton in great haste, on the news of the approach of Col. Kelly, who will probably be in possession of the place by daybreak of Wednesday.

The following proclamation to Virginians, and address to the troops, were issued by Gen. McClellan simultaneously with the advance. The inhabitants have manifested the most cordial feeling to the troops.

Gen. McClellan's Address to the People of Western Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF OHIO,
CINCINNATI, May 26, 1861.

To the Union Men of Western Virginia:

VIRGINIANS.—The General Government has long enough endured the machinations of a few factious rebels in your midst. Armed traitors have in vain endeavored to deter you from expressing your loyalty at the polls; having failed in this infamous attempt to deprive you of the exercise of your dearest rights, they now seek to inaugurate a reign of terror, and thus force you to yield to their schemes, and submit to the yoke of the traitorous conspiracy, dignified by the name of Southern Confederacy. They are destroying the property of citizens of your State, and ruining your magnificent railways. The General Government has heretofore carefully abstained from sending troops across the Ohio, or even from posting them along its banks, although frequently urged by many of your prominent citizens to do so. It determined to await the result of the late election, desirous that no one might be able to say that the slightest effort had been made from this side to influence the free expression of your opinion, although the many agencies brought to bear upon you by the rebels were well known. You have now shown, under the most adverse circumstances, that the great mass of the people of Western Virginia are true and loyal to that beneficent Government under which we and our fathers have lived so long. As soon as the result of the election was known, the traitors commenced their work of destruction. The General Government cannot close its ears to the demand you have made for assistance. I have ordered troops to cross the river. They come as your friends and brothers—as enemies only to the armed rebels who are preying upon you. Your homes, your families, and your property are safe under our protection. All your rights shall be religiously respected.

Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe that our advent among you will be signalized by interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly—not only will we abstain from interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an iron hand, crush any attempt at insurrection on their part. Now, that we are in your midst, I call upon you to fly to arms and support the General Government. Sever the connection that binds you to traitors—proclaim to the world that the faith and loyalty so long boasted by the Old Dominion are still preserved in Western Virginia, and that you remain true to the stars and stripes. (Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Address to the Volunteer Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, May 26, 1861.

Soldiers: You are ordered to cross the frontier and enter upon the soil of Virginia. Your mission is to restore peace and confidence, to protect the majesty of the law, and to rescue our brethren from the grasp of armed traitors. You are to act in concert with the Virginia troops and to support their advance.

I place under the safeguard of your honor the persons and property of the Virginians. I know that you will respect their feelings and all their rights. Preserve the strictest discipline; remember that each one of you holds in his keeping the honor of Ohio and of the Union.

If you are called upon to overcome armed opposition, I know that your courage is equal to the task; but remember that your only foes are the armed traitors—and show mercy even to them when they are in your power, for many of them are misguided. When, under your protection, the loyal men of Western Virginia have been enabled to organize and arm, they can protect themselves; and you can then return to your homes, with the proud satisfaction of having preserved a gallant people from destruction.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Grand Union Meeting in Jessamine.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Jessamine county, Ky., held in the town of Nicholasville, May 20th, 1861, on motion of Wm. R. Welch, Major John H. Hanly was called to the chair, and W. N. Potts was appointed Secretary.

The following committee was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz:

Wm. Clarke, Tucker Woodson, W. Brown, L. H. Chrisman and J. H. McCampbell, who, after retiring a short time, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the Union party of Jessamine county, in view of the complication of our national affairs and the impending danger that now threatens our national existence, deem it of vital importance that our national councils should be filled alone by our most worthy and patriotic citizens—men of large experience, tried integrity and wise statesmanship, and as our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Franklin county, possesses all these qualifications

in a pre-eminent degree, therefore, we earnestly call upon him to accept the candidacy for Congress in this district.

2. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is the wish of the Union party of the Ashland District, and also the wish of the friends of the Union throughout the State of Kentucky and the nation, that Mr. Crittenden should occupy a place in the councils of the nation, and whilst we know that it is his wish to retire from public life, yet hope he will not withhold his aid in restoring our distracted and bleeding country to peace, prosperity and happiness, when that aid is ardently desired by his numerous fellow-citizens.

3. That we do nominate the said Hon. John J. Crittenden, as a candidate to represent the Ashland District of Kentucky, in the next Congress of the United States, and pledge him our most hearty and cordial support and a triumphant majority of the votes of Jessamine county.

4. That we invite the co-operation of the Union party in each county in the Ashland District.

5. That the chair appoint a committee of five to wait on Mr. Crittenden, and deliver to him a copy of these resolutions, and urge his acceptance of the said nomination.

6. That the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Nicholasville Democrat, Paris Citizen, Frankfort Commonwealth, Georgetown Journal and the Lexington Observer and Reporter.

Wherupon the chair appointed J. C. Wilmore, Wm. Duncan, Wm. Clarke, Wm. Simpson and Henry Sagaser, a committee to deliver a copy of the foregoing to the Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

Col. T. Woodson then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The office of the Nicholasville Democrat was entered on the night of the 4th of May, by a lawless band of individuals, and its type scattered in the streets, and the citizens of the county of Jessamine having heretofore sustained the reputation of a law abiding and peace loving community, we do hereby enter our solemn protest against the violation of private property, and also denounce such proceedings as unworthy of our community; and we further cordially approve of the course of said paper in defending, with ability and firmness, the interest of Kentucky and the Union; and we freely pledge ourselves to sustain said paper as long as it shall pursue the same dignified and conservative course it has heretofore done.

Wm. R. Welch then offered the subjoined resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we hail with pleasure the announcement of our fellow-citizen, G. S. Shanklin, as a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature of Kentucky, and we pledge ourselves to sustain said paper as long as it shall pursue the same dignified and conservative course it has heretofore done.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN H. HANLY, Pres't.

Wm. N. Potts, Sec'y.

Little Vic. on Secession.

The Secessionists have flattered themselves all along that the British government would recognize the independence of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, and disregard the blockade established by the United States Government. To all such we commend the following proclamation, brought over by the last steamer.

NEW YORK, May 27.

The steamship Etna has arrived. The following is the proclamation of Queen Victoria:

WHEREAS, we are happily at peace with all Sovereign Powers and States; and whereas, hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States and certain States, styling themselves the Confederate States of America; and whereas, we are at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between said contending parties; we therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue our Royal proclamation; and we hereby warn all our living subjects, and all persons whatever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in said contest, or, in violation, or in contravention of law of nations, and more especially by entering the military service of either contending party as commissioned or non-commissioned officers or soldiers, or by serving as officers, sailors or marines, on board of any ship or vessel of war or transport, or in the service of either contending party, or by engaging to go, or by going, to any place beyond the seas with an intent to enlist or engage in any such service, or, by procuring, or attempting to procure, within her Majesty's dominions, at home or abroad, or aiding others to do so, or by fitting out any ship or vessel to be employed, as a ship of war or privateer or transport, by either contending party, or by breaking, or endeavoring to break, any blockade lawfully or actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties, or by carrying off officers, soldiers and dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to law or modern usage of nations, for the use of either or said contending parties; all parties so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by said States or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed; and we do hereby declare that all our subjects, or persons entitled to our protection, who may mislead themselves in the premises will do so at the peril and of their own wrongs, and they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our displeasure by such misconduct.

GIVEN at Richmond Park, May 13th.

DODGING A HATTER.—An individual purchased a hat in a shop kept by a tradesman by the name of Dodgion. The article was got in the absence of the proprietor, and the purchaser left the shop, entirely forgetting (by mistake, of course) to pay for the aforesaid hat. The tradesman, upon hearing the facts, started after him, in hot pursuit. Upon overhauling him, the following scene occurred:

"See here, sir, I wish to speak with you."

"Move on."

"I am Dodgion, the hatter."

"That's my fix."

"I tell you I am Dodgion, the hatter."

"So am I; I'm dodgin' the hatter, too—and very likely we are both of us dodgin' the same chap."

The scene ended with a "striking" tableau, in which Mr. Diddler found himself considerably "mixed up" with Dodgion, the hatter.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The Commercial Advertiser's Washington special says the 7th New York regiment left the Navy Yard this morning in armed steamers, to take possession of Aquia Creek.

Col. LeFerts addressed the New York 7th regiment, informing them that their term of enlistment had expired, and they were at liberty to return home if they desired; but the Secretary of War would be glad if they would remain in Washington three days longer. Every man shouted that he was ready to stay for that time, and as much longer as the Government desired. It is understood that the Government does not feel at liberty to detain them longer than the time mentioned. They will then return home.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

The United States Court-house, and adjacent streets, were densely crowded to-day, to learn the proceedings in the habeas corpus case of Mr. Merriman, detained at Fort McHenry. A writ of attachment was issued to-day against General Caldwell, for contempt of court. The Marshal reported that on going there he was refused admittance to the fort. Chief Justice Taney showing the proceedings of the military were illegal and said that in an oral statement fearing that he should be misunderstood, he should put his opinion in writing, and file it during the week in the clerk's office of the circuit court, and also forward one to the President, and calling on him to perform his constitutional duty, and see that the laws be faithfully executed, and enforce the decrees of the court.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Francis Murko, a recently removed clerk from the State Department, was arrested this afternoon by military authority, and committed to jail.

Gov. Banks has been appointed Commissioner.

The Post's special says advices just received from the Manassas Gap, state that the rebels have been throwing up extensive entrenchments at that point for several weeks past.

The Commercial's dispatch states it is generally believed that Federal troops have been moved on Grafton and Harper's Ferry.

Letter from Carter County.

CARTER COUNTY, May 22, 1861.

Editor Commonwealth:

I noticed in the Yeoman of May 10th, an address of Mr. Jno. T. Ratcliff to the people of Carter county, in regard to some resolutions adopted by them at a mass meeting held at Boone Furnace, Ky., composed of the counties of Carter, Greenup, Lewis and Boyd, on the 27th of April last. At said meeting a committee was organized to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the people of said counties, and of the meeting then convened. A proposition was made and unanimously adopted that the different members of the committee, belonging to their respective counties, instruct their representatives in the State Legislature to unite with the Union Democracy in their official capacity at the extra session of the Legislature or resign, that the interests of the people may be truly represented. That portion of the committee representing Carter county were E. F. Davis, Clerk of the Court; S. Eifort, unfortunately a manufacturer of iron; Mr. Bowling, a prominent lawyer at Grayson, Ky., and Mr. Grier, a tanner and a prominent citizen of Carter. These men know fully the wishes of Carter. In Mr. Ratcliff's address he speaks of many of his constituents as being northern men, and being engaged in the business of manufacturing, &c., who desire protection in the way of a tariff, and that they have no claim politically over him. The truth of the matter is, these men, many of them have emigrated to Kentucky and made the wilderness to blossom as the rose, opened the resources of northern Kentucky, and all that may be purchased or procured under the authority herein given, shall be subject to the control and disposition of said board under the provisions of this act. The State arsenal shall also be under its executive control and management.

27. That a part of the money borrowed may be used for the purpose of having the active militia suitably trained, and the purchase of camp and other equipment necessary to the active service of troops: Provided, That no part of the seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated for the purchase of arms and accoutrements shall be used for this purpose.

28. All persons receiving arms under the provisions of this act shall take the oath now required by law to be taken by the officers of the State Guard.

29. The Commissioners appointed by this act, before they enter upon the discharge of their duties, are required to take an oath, that they will faithfully execute the provisions of this act to the best of their ability. Each of said Commissioners who act under this appointment, shall be paid out of the money borrowed as aforesaid, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, as a compensation for their services. They may also appoint a Secretary for the board, and allow him a reasonable compensation for his services out of the same fund, the amount of which allowance shall be certified by them to the auditor of public accounts; and they are authorized to act under this appointment for the term of two years, unless, in the meantime, the session shall be dispensed with by an act of the Legislature.

30. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to authorize said board, or any of the military organizations created by the militia law of this State, to use in any wise the arms and munitions of war herein authorized to be purchased, or those already belonging to the State, against the Government of the United States, nor against the Confederate States, unless in protecting our soil from unlawful invasion; it being the intention al that said arms and munitions of war are to be used for the sole defense of the State of Kentucky.

31. This act shall take effect from its passage.

D. MERRIWEATHER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS P. PORTER,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved May 24, 1861.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the GOVERNOR:

THO. B. MONROE, Secretary of State.

May 24, 1861.

FRANKFORT, May 23, 1861.

W. C. WHITAKER,

Speaker of the House.

Approved May 24, 1861.

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Approved May 24, 1861.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

FRIDAY.....MAY 31, 1861.

Union Meeting.

The Union men of Franklin county are requested to meet at the Court-house in Frankfort, on Saturday, June 1st, 1861, at 11 o'clock, a.m., to recommend to the people of this Congressional district a candidate for Congress, a candidate for the Legislature from Franklin county, and a candidate for the State Senate from this Senatorial district. The committee hope the people will attend, *en masse*, and give full expression as to their choice of candidates.

P. SWIGERT,

Chairman Union Co. Committee.

May 27, 1861

The Issue Distinctly Made—Let it be Boldly Met.

If there is any paper in the State which thoroughly comprehends and fully sympathizes with the movements and views of the Secession party, headed by Breckinridge & Co., it is the Lexington Statesman. It's editor is the present Secretary of State, and in his most important editorial utterances no doubt reflects the sentiments and policy of his Excellency, Gov. Magoffin. Indeed, we might, with entire truth, go farther, and say that the Statesman is confessedly the leading Disunion paper in Kentucky. In the issue of the 28th inst., the programme of the secessionists is set forth in the clearest and most unmistakable terms. We allude to the following declaration of principles announced by that paper. (The italics and caps are ours.)

"We are no Union man. We boast no loyalty to Lincoln's Government, and profess no more love for the Union of the free and slave States. We go even further, and avow that we are not a reconstructionist. There is but one Union now which commands the sympathy of our heart or the approval of our judgment, and that is A UNION OF THE SLAVE STATES. But we can accord justice to those of our citizens who still cling to the ghost of the old Union, and do not mistake the mass of them when we say, that they will be shoulder to shoulder with our friends in resistance to any invasion of our soil for any pretext, or under any authority whatever."

These are words of terrible import. They are quite significant of the objects which the secessionists have in view. They indicate distinctly enough the purpose of that organization. Let them be weighed and considered by every true and loyal Kentuckian who desires the perpetuity of the Union and the Constitution, and the preservation of peace and harmony within this Commonwealth.

The editor of the Statesman boldly declares himself a DISUNIONIST. He goes even farther. He emphatically announces his opposition to any reconstruction of the Union. Whatever may have been his loyalty to the Union in past days, however deep and devoted may have been his affection for an Union of the free and slave States—the Union for which Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and their illustrious compatriots, labored so heroically to establish—he has now "no more love" for such an Union. He is unwilling to live in the same government and under the same constitution, with his brethren of the free States. He desires Kentucky to sever all connection with a people who have given to civilization Webster, Everett, Fillmore, Douglas, Prescott, Bancroft, and a host of other men, distinguished in every walk of life—men whose names will live to "the last syllable of recorded time." There is but one Union which can enlist either the sympathy or the judgment of the Statesman, and that is "a Union of the slave States." Notwithstanding the North may, at the conclusion of the existing war, accede to the proposition for a National Convention; notwithstanding the North may go even farther and concede every guarantee which the safety of Southern institutions, and the honor of southern men may demand; notwithstanding the North may be willing to engraft even the Crittenden Compromise upon the Federal Constitution—all this and more may be done, and yet the Statesman will not be content to have Kentucky remain true to the stars and stripes under which her sons have so often marched to battle and victory. The Statesman demands an "Union of the slave States," and has "no more love" for any other kind of Union.

Our contemporary has, we admit, correctly set forth the programme of the secessionists. It is just what we always thought it was. That party hates and detests the Union. It has accepted in all its length and breadth the odious doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," and insists that northern and southern people are "two peoples"—so distinct in every respect as to render an union between them impracticable and impossible. They first "fire the southern hearth" by charging upon the Republican leaders the authorship of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, and yet, as soon as they accomplish the success of that mischievous organization, they immediately set about to prove to the southern people that there is, in truth, an "irrepressible conflict," which precludes the South from any affiliation with a people who do not tolerate the institution of slavery. They wish a constitution, the fundamental element of which is the recognition of slavery as the only institution calculated to sustain a good government. They repudiate the grand idea upon which our American government was based, viz: the perfect and uncontrolled right of the people of each State to have such domestic institutions as best suit their own views.

Here, then, at last, is exposed the cloven foot of secession. That party originated in no honest desire to protect the institutions of the South *within the Union, and under the Constitution*, but with the diabolical purpose, un-

der the cover of "southern rights," to destroy the Union of Washington at all hazards, and at whatever cost. Hatred—undying hatred—to that Union, was the master motive with that band of unscrupulous traitors, headed by Yancey, who set about to destroy the Democratic party, and so divide the conservative element, North and South, as inevitably to produce a sectional contest upon issues calculated to inflame the passions and prejudices of the people.

Let, then, the true and good men, in every part of Kentucky, examine, in all its naked deformity, the wickedness of the whole secession movement. Let them understand that that party hates the Union; is opposed to its reconstruction, or any future Union with the free States upon any terms.

We desire no better issues than these upon which to go before the people. Be not deceived, honest, patriotic, and loyal men of Kentucky, by the *professions* of this Secession party. They now pretend to be for "strict neutrality;" when every one knows that that doctrine, when first announced by the Union men of Kentucky, was ridiculed and denounced by the Secessionists in every conceivable mode. It was denounced as cowardly. It was characterized as an abolition trick, intended for the subjugation of Kentucky by "Lincoln's hordes." The Secessionists are for neutrality only until they can find some *pretext* to produce a conflict with the General Government. They are for neutrality now only because the people, by an overwhelming majority, have pronounced in favor of it. They dare not assume any other position. They are for neutrality only until they can, by some trick or management, alarm the people, and precipitate them into the Southern Confederacy. They have assumed "neutrality" for the present only, and will abandon it just as soon as they think they can safely inaugurate a movement to hitch Kentucky to the Confederate car, and surrender forever her present connection with the free States. "Forewarned is to be forearmed."

What, then, are the distinct issues between the Secession and Union parties of Kentucky? Here they are:

1. The Secession party hate the Union. The Union party love it as they do their own lives.

2. The Secession party oppose any reconstruction of the Union. The Union party desire the re-establishment of the Union, and the restoration of peace and harmony throughout the land.

3. The Secession party has "no more love for the Union of the free and slave States." The Union party loves such an Union, because it is the best the world ever saw, or ever will see. That Union has been, and will continue to be, the source of unnumbered blessings, and the Union party can perceive no just reason now to hate or abandon it.

4. The Secession party desires an "Union of the slave States." The Union party wish to live in an Union of free and slave States—the Union formed by our fathers.

5. The Secession party desire to place Kentucky even now practically out of the Union, and deny to the Federal Government the exercise of *any* authority in this State. The Union party say that Kentucky is still in the Union, and owes allegiance to the Federal Constitution; and while in their opinion the existing condition of public affairs does not demand that Kentucky shall actively participate in the present conflict, they will not war upon their country. They will not hinder or delay their Government in the legitimate exercise of any authority which it possesses under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. They will oppose, by every means in their power, any and all attempts to inaugurate revolution in Kentucky, and any and all attempts looking to the overthrow of the constitutional authority of the Federal Government in this State.

This is the true position—one which we are proud to occupy, and one by which the Union men intend to stand, regardless of all consequences.

GARRARD COUNTY.—We understand that Alexander Lusk is the Union candidate for Legislature in Garrard county. We are glad of it, for we know him to be one of the best and truest Union men in Kentucky. Joshua Burdett, who has so ably and faithfully represented Garrard county in the late sessions of the Legislature, positively declined a re-election. We say a good deal for Mr. Lusk when we say that he can and will make Mr. Burdett's place good in the House of Representatives. We presume he will have no opposition. In any event, his election is one of the sure things.

NEW PARTY NAMES.—The Kentucky State Flag, the secession organ in Bourbon county, says that Capt. Simms' principles "are in accordance with the State Rights and Southern Rights parties of our State." So it seems that Simms is the candidate of two parties. He is the candidate of the State Rights party and also of the Southern Rights party. He used to content himself with belonging to one party at a time. But his political legs have become so long that he can now manage two political horses at the same time.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At a meeting of the Governor's Guards, on motion, it was unanimously resolved, that the sincere thanks of the company be tendered Haly's Frankfort Brass Band for their kindness in assisting so materially, by their beautiful and well executed music, to the success of the parade. Their kindness, liberality, and good fellowship in going to Lexington and escorting the company down, is beyond all praise. The Governor's Guards are ever grateful. They recommend the Band as the best in the State. By order of the Captain.

Here, then, at last, is exposed the cloven foot of secession. That party originated in no honest desire to protect the institutions of the South *within the Union, and under the Constitution*, but with the diabolical purpose, un-

Border Slave States Convention.

THIRD DAY.
WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861.

The session of the Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. B. T. LACY, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Secretary, and being approved was signed by the PRESIDENT.

A communication from Jno. B. MAJOR, Public Printer of Kentucky, was laid before the Convention by the PRESIDENT, and is as follows, viz:

OFFICE OF KENTUCKY YEOMAN,
Frankfort, May 28th, 1861.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
President Border Slave States Convention:

Sir—The Convention over which you have the honor to preside may desire to have printing executed to further the performance of its duties. If such be the fact, although the act of Assembly under which your body is acting makes no provision therefore, still I feel it to be my duty, as Public Printer for the State, to tender all the facilities of my office promptly to execute whatever orders you may make upon it, distinctly agreeing hereby to look alone to the next Legislature for my compensation.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOHN B. MAJOR,
Public Printer.

Judge HALL, of Missouri, from the committee on Business appointed yesterday, made the following report, viz:

Your committee having taken into consideration the objects of their formation and the resolution referred to them, beg leave to report—

That, in their opinion, the action of this Convention should be chiefly directed to preparing and publishing an address, recommending the principles embraced in the propositions known as the "Crittenden Resolutions," as a means of quieting the apprehension existing in the slaveholding States, which has been the foundation, or the pretext, for the present lamentable state of things in our country, and as a means calculated to aid in restoring our Union.

That said address should further present to the people of the slaveholding States, the considerations which should determine them to adhere to the Union.

And the members of said Committee from Kentucky further recommend that the Delegates from that State should present to the people of Kentucky their reasons for recommending to their fellow citizens an adherence to the position they at present occupy.

They further recommend that a committee of seven be appointed, to prepare an address to the people of the United States.

And that a committee of five from the Kentucky Delegation be appointed to prepare the address to their constituents in relation to their peculiar position.

The following committees were suggested, in conformity with said report:

Messrs. GAMBLE, HALL, GUTHRIE, WICKLIFFE, BELL, DIXON, DUNLAP, the committee to prepare a report to the people of the United States.

Messrs. GUTHRIE, BELL, DIXON, WILLIAMS, and RICHARDSON, the committee to prepare the address to the people of Kentucky.

Judge WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention be required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and be true and faithful to their respective States so long as they continue members of this Convention.

Mr. POMEROY, of Missouri, moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

Judge WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the rules of the Senate of Kentucky for the government of the Convention: carried.

He then moved the adoption of the rules of the Peace Conference at Washington, from No. 2 to No. 15, as the rules of this Convention: adopted.

All the members of the Convention who were present then took the oath prescribed in the resolution of Judge WILLIAMS. The oath was administered by Gen. LESLIE COOKS, Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Col. CALDWELL, the informal representative from McMinn and Sevier counties in Tennessee, after returning thanks for the courtesy extended to him yesterday in inviting him to take a seat in the Convention as an advising member, said it was due to himself and to those who sent him here, to say that he did not wish to be excused from taking the oath, to support the Constitution of the United States. He had always been, and still was, an American citizen; he had spent his life in obedience to the laws, and had enjoyed the protection of the government of the United States; he desired its perpetuity, and no one mourned more honestly or sincerely the confusion, turmoil, and revolution through which the nation was passing, than he did. No one was placed in a more deplorable condition than himself; his State was in revolution, and what its ultimate destiny might be, God only can tell. He came here full of loyal devotion to the Constitution of his country, and if it was the order of the Convention he was ready to take the oath, as he expected to support the Constitution honestly and faithfully, whether he renewed or did not renew the oath, which he had first taken fifty years ago, and which he expected to observe and respect while he lived.

After some informal conversation the oath was tendered to Col. CALDWELL by Gen. COOKS, and taken with great solemnity.

Mr. BELL offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the offer of the Public Printer of Kentucky to print the proceedings of this Convention be accepted.

Mr. HOUSTON moved the adoption of the report of the business committee, made by Judge HALL this morning, but, on the request of Mr. GUTHRIE, withdrew it.

Mr. GUTHRIE then suggested that the Convention meet as a committee of consultation at an hour to-day to be designated by the President: adopted.

The PRESIDENT announced that this

meeting would take place as soon as the Convention adjourns to-day.

The Convention then adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, May 30, 1861.

The session of the Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. McD. ABNEY, of the Methodist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Secretary, and being approved was signed by the PRESIDENT.

The oath was administered to Messrs. ROBINSON and WICKLIFFE, (who were absent on yesterday,) by Gen. LESLIE COOKS, Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The PRESIDENT stated that the principal business of the Convention was in the hands of committees, and if none of them were ready to report, the Convention might as well adjourn until to-morrow, or take a recess until some time this evening.

Mr. GUTHRIE moved that a recess be taken until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock—Convention subject to be called together again to-day by the PRESIDENT, if any of the committees were ready to report any business for the action of the Convention: adopted.

And then the Convention adjourned.

B—The Louisville Journal credits a paragraph to us which never appeared in this paper. Moreover, it calls the paragraph "absurd," and intimates that we are a "wild secession editor." That's adding insult to injury. We have no "wild secession editors" in Frankfort. What few we have here are exceedingly tame.

B—The Paducah Herald, once edited by that great liar and little scoundrel, John C. Noble, has died for want of breath.

The little red headed viper who used to vent his lies and slanders through its columns does not obtain some other suitor for his venom, he will, like a mud puppy, bite himself, and swell up and die.

THE UNION.

BY THE LATE REV. SAMUEL GILMAN, D. D., OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Who would sever Freedom's shrine?

Who would draw the invidious line?

Though by birth one spot be mine,

Dear is all the rest.

Dear to me the South's fair land;

Dear the Central mountain band;

Dear New England's rocky strand;

Dear the prairied West.

By our altar pure and free;

By our deep-rooted tree;

By our past's dread memory;

By our Washington—

By our common kindred tongue;

By our hopes—bright, buoyant, young;

By the tie of country strong;

We will still be one.

Fathers, have ye bled in vain?

Ages! must ye droop again?

Maker, shall we rashly stain

Blessings sent by Thee?

Not receive our solemn vow,

While before Thy throne we bow,

Ever to maintain as now,

"Union—Liberty!"

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, Wm. G. STONE, Esq., of Versailles, Ky., to Miss BELLE RAILLEY, daughter of Mr. Logan Railley, of Woodford county.

In this city, at the residence of Mr. Thomas J. Hutchison, by Rev. R. Gillispie, Mr. Thomas S. DOOLEY, to Miss NANCY R. DOUGHERTY, all of this county.

In this city, at the residence of Mrs. C. G. Graham, on the 18th inst., Lizzie, second daughter of R. W. and Alice Coddington, aged about 6 years.

"For though the casket moulder here,

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

Beware of Counterfeits.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from
HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obt servt, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,
MAYHAN STOCKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa., January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: For some circumstances or large bills, I have brought your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was seized of an attack in one hour by your Pill, which sent her. Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (\$2.50), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously.

W. M. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle, Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alerative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEUROPSIA, DROUOLUXE, DELIRIUM, DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION, ERYSPHELES, ROSE ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of these many rankling disorders are nipp'd in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if now assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Close out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this paucity of life dissolved, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat.

Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

GRAY & TODD, Agents,
mar22 w&t&w6

FRANKFORT, KY.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM
RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.

THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.

THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 24 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of
ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or
Steam Boat Route.

Through to CHICAGO in 15 hours.

Through to ST. LOUIS in 14 hours.

Through to CAIRO in 24 hours.

Leave Nicholaville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 a. m., and 1:10 p. m., and Lexington at 6:00 a. m., and 1:30 p. m., and arrive at Covington at 11:00 a. m., and 6:27 p. m.

Passengers can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Bryantsville, Weston, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholaville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana, Jan. 28-1860-tf.

C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in New York, that what I pledge and testify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every purchaser.

Physicians who use Wines and Liquors in their practice should give the preference to these articles.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries.

DR. J. C. AYER, Sole Manufacturer and Importer of Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 22, Beaver Street, N. Y.

GRAY & TODD, Agents, mar22 w&t&w6

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